Archaic lexical and grammatical units of literary language in Western Azerbaijan

Sevinj Sadigova, Sardar

Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Department of Dialectology,

Azerbaijan, Baku

doi: 10.3444/TXTR.2019.902

Abstract

The study of the ancient features of the medieval written monuments on the basis of specific monuments is of particular importance for the study of literary language's development path, as well as studying the perfect history of the Azerbaijani grammar, historical phonetics, and historical lexicon. Archaisms living in the dialects and dialects of Azerbaijan are not only valuable as pearls of the spiritual memory of the people, but also have an invaluable role in studying the history of the Azerbaijani people. One of the main reasons for the study of archaic lexical and grammatical units in Western Azerbaijan is that so far no attention has been paid to this area, and systematic research has not been carried out in this area, with the exception of several recent books. The study of archaic words and pictures in Western Azerbaijan, lexical-semantic, grammatical features, etc. the problems were not involved in detailed historical-dialectological research. Therefore, it is especially important to study the archaic lexical and grammatical units in Western Azerbaijan. Until the Azerbaijani language has reached its present level, a complex and multifaceted development process has passed. This process began with ancient written monuments, reflected in various written and verbal sources, including the works of our classics. One of the main goals and objectives of the research is that the formation and formation of the Azerbaijani language on the basis of comparison of the linguistic materials of these sources with the Western Azerbaijan episodes. The study did not focus on all the archaic lexical and grammatical units existing in Western Azerbaijan, but rather those that are more characteristic of these poems.

Keywords: archaism, dialect, poetry, lexical unit, grammatical unit, archaic verbs, archaic names, literary language.

Introduction

While the dialects and dialects of Azerbaijani language are formed and formed, they have a number of different features in phonetic, grammatical structures and lexical compositions. Identifying common and distinctive features in literary language in the process of studying different dialects and dialects of Azerbai-

jani language allows for a broader, comprehensive and profound study of the specific features of the studied dialects and poetry. The aim of our correspondence with contemporary Azerbaijani literary language is to investigate the lexical and grammatical units of the modern Azerbaijani literary language, to study the lexical and grammatical units of Western Azerbaijan, to study their lexical-semantic features, phonetic composition and semantics, to identify those lexical and grammatical units in other dialects and dialects of Azerbaijani and in general Turkish language. In order to achieve this goal, the dissertation is intended to fulfill the following tasks:

To create a certain idea about the dialect system of the Azerbaijani language and the position of the Western Azerbaijan in this system;

systematize and define specific features of Western Azerbaijan;

to look at the history of research in Western Azerbaijan;

to classify lexical and grammatical units in the literary language based on the ancient Turkish lexicon, but developed in Western Azerbaijan;

Involving lexical units in the modern Azerbaijani literature, namely, the name, sign and movement in modern literary language;

to define the parallels in other dialects and dialects of Azerbaijani language, as well as other Turkic languages of the lexical units, which are used in the modern literary language of modern Azerbaijani literature;

Involvement in the study of modern grammatical units in contemporary literary languages developed in Western Azerbaijan;

to define parallels in other dialects and dialects of Azerbaijani language, as well as other Turkic languages, arranged in the modern literary language in Western Azerbaijan;

to define the degree of proximity and development features of other dialects and dialects of Azerbaijani language, as well as parallels in other Turkic languages, developed in Western Azerbaijan, lexical and grammatical units of modern literary language.

Scientific novelty of the research: There are numerous lexical and grammatical units arranged in contemporary Azerbaijani literary language that preserve their functionality in dialects and dialects of Azerbaijani language, as well as other Turkish literary languages and dialects. The study of archaic lexicon and grammatical units of the western Azerbaijani population, which has been deprived of compact residence, especially the archaic lexicon and grammatical units of the literary language, has led to significant scientific results.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation is comparable to the modern Azerbaijani literary language and its dialects and dialects, as well as other Turkish literary languages and dialects of the archaic lexical and grammatical units of the literary language in Western Azerbaijan, as a result of the common and distinctive emergence of the historical development of the literary language and its dialects and poems. Detection of features, identification of structural-semantic changes in the lexical and grammatical units involved in the research.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research: The archeological lexicon and grammatical units of the literary language in Western Azerbaijan, their dialects and poems in other languages of the Azerbaijani language, as well as parallels in other Turkic languages belong to undisclosed areas of dialectology. From this point of view, the correspondence of the Western Azerbaijan poems with Azerbaijani literary language and dialects and other Turkic literary languages and dialects is beneficial for a more thorough investigation of the dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language and can be used as a scientific source. This research, devoted to the study of the archaic lexical and grammatical units of the literary language in Western Azerbaijan, the other dialects and poems of the Azerbaijani language, as well as the identification of parallels in other Turkic languages, is of great importance both for historical lexicology and historical dialectology as well as for Azerbaijani linguistics and Turkological linguistics it is. Methods and sources of research:

Linguistics description, comparative-historical and comparative-combining methods were used in the dissertation. Theoretical basis of the research is theoretical provisions of dialectology. Dialectological dictionaries of the Azerbaijani language, "The lexicon of western Azerbaijan" (I. Bayramov), "Toponyms of the Derailyaz district" and H.Mirzoyev, "Dialectology dictionary of Western Azerbaijan. I "(A.Alekbarli)," Drevneturkskiye slovar "," Opyt Slovara of Turkic Narekhi "(V.V.Radlov)," Etymologic Dictionary of Turkic Languages "(Sevortyan) and others. dictionaries were the main source for the dissertation. The main research object of the dissertation is the materials of Western Azerbaijan. The thesis is based on the available scientific findings on the problem studied in the dissertation. The subject of the dissertation is the analysis of the lexical and grammatical units arranged in terms of the literary language existing in Western Azerbaijan. Discussion: Their literary language is shaped and developed, depending on the socio- cultural, scientific and socio-political development of the peoples around the world. Literary language is the language that has been established on the basis of the national language and is normally set. It is difficult to imagine the rich and developed culture of the people who are not rich and developed literary language. The higher the nation's cultural achievements, the more its literary language is so polished, rich and pure. The mentality, culture, and outlook of the people are literally "recorded" in literary languages, expressed through it. In this sense, the problem of literary language has a giant public significance.

Literary language is not isolated from the national language; on the contrary, literary language is closely related to the national language and is fed from the same source. The emergence of the literary language appears in most cases as a result of the proper development of the national language. The main characteristic feature of the literary language is its rich vocabulary, its perfect grammatical structure and style system. Creation of literary language is a consequence of the necessary historical-linguistic process. Literary language is formed and formed on the basis of the national database in the form of literary talk, cultural dialogue. The na-

ture, specificity of the literary language is usually seen in the selection, some of which are accepted in the language, others are rejected, and are not exposed to literary language. The literary language groups are grouped in their own way, and they select them for specific purposes.

The issue of when the literary language was created was always in the spotlight of language historians. The majority of researchers in the history of the Azerbaijani literary language have come to the conclusion that when the Azerbaijani language was formed, certain elements of literary language appeared. T.Hajiyev writes, when did the literary language appear? The first poem, the first poem, the first poem, the first poem, the first legend, literary language begins ... However, as we speak about, literary language is a product of a certain level of development at the level of human development, the emergence of states, the beginning of correspondence between states, literary language is defined as a social-cultural event by recording speech.

N. Khudiyev, who divides the literary language of Azerbaijan, notes that Azerbaijani literary language began to be identified immediately after formation of the national language and this process passed two stages: 1. from the III-V centuries to the VII-VIII centuries; 2. From VII-VIII centuries to IX-XI centuries. The formation of Azerbaijani literary language in IX-XI centuries has ended.

The social phenomenon is formed in society, and as the society develops, separate languages are developed and enriched. In accordance with the pace of development of the society, regular words in the language are created, as well as certain words existing in the language are lost out of the vocabulary of the language, losing their functionality and importance. Historical lexicology explores the process of losing the history of language composition, loss of lexical units, or the increase of functionality.

As in all the languages of the world, the words in the Azerbaijani language are in the process of development: as a result of scientific and technical progress, new words are added to our language, these words are processed as neologism for a certain period, after a certain period of time some of these words are generalized, it can even turn into obsolete words.

It is known that the current state of the language is the main criterion for identifying new words in the language as well as outdated words. The lexical units that are not actively used in the modern state of the language and are frivolous and unproductive are obsolete words. Modern literary language is considered as the main criterion for understanding language units from a modern perspective. When the present Azerbaijani literary language is confronted with XVIII century literary linguistic materials, almost no difficulties are encountered. Therefore, when we say modern Azerbaijani literary language, we have to use the literary language from the 18th century to the present. However, when we look at the examples of literary language that emerged in the 18th century, we find a lot of linguistic units that are outdated and lost in our literary

language. Some of these linguistic units are completely archaic, generally speaking in the language, and some have been archaic for the literary language, but are still in this or that dialect and the Azerbaijani language.

From the point of view of a modern language, words that are out of the way of active history due to economic reasons, which are out of the field of study or are out of the way are called obsolete words.

S. Jafarov, a researcher of the lexicology of the Azerbaijani language, divides the obsolete words in our language into two groups, including historicism and archaism, and notes that the words used to revive the life and the past have disappeared from the past and are replaced by historicism. Hence, we can draw from this conclusion that if any of the things that have been discovered in the past, or any existing conceptualism has been lost from its old age, the expression that has been expressed has become old-fashioned. These phrases include, but are not limited to, tax titles that existed in the past, such as earnings, earnings, smoke, sackcloth, etc. (name, title, name, patronymic, captain, captain, etc.), enterprise names (madrasa, names of clothing names (claws, wings, etc.), names of clothing used in the past (adorner, bush, steam hat, chokha, araqçin etc.), weapons names (commodities, toppuzs, spears, swords etc.) plagiarism, tripod, sales, etc.) and so on. it applies.

Unlike historicism, archaisms say that the things and events they express are still present in themselves, but they are expressed in other words. The author, who distinguishes archaisms from history, notes that obsolete words have come out of our tongue, but the things they call them, events and concepts already exist and are called other words. H.Hasanov writes that archaicism is a part of the old-fashioned, form-of- worn or out-of-date form of archaism. The things and archaisms that are expressed by Archaism now exist. However, they have new content and words that call them are used as new forms, although they are old in shape.

While distinguishing these two types of outdated words, Bakhil Khalilov took five criteria:

1) Historicism occurs in connection with the change of lifestyle, socio-economic structure. Thus, the emergence of historicisms is associated with a change in the way of life, the socio-economic structure. The emergence of Archaeos is the regularity of the language itself. Some words in the language do not become demand and necessity; they eventually become weary and archaic.

2) Historicism is an obsolete name of the things, concepts and events that are now present while archaism is the name of obsolete things, descriptions, and events.

3) Historicisms are the names of obsolete things, concepts and events, so they are not currently in operation. Since there are no outdated things, concepts or events, we can not call them words in our modern language. The things Archaeos has called, the concepts, and the events are still present, so they can be expressed in other words in our language.

4) Historicism is used when we need to name the things, concepts and events that come from our lives, our lives. In other words, history does not have a synonym. But there is a synonym for archaisms.

5) Historicism is the name of things, concepts and events, while archaisms are the names of things, concepts, events, and keywords, as well as auxiliary speeches.

Obsolete words that are of interest to us in our study are a group of archaisms. As

we all know, a group of archaisms is generally archaic for language, which does not work in the modern literary language of Azerbaijan and its dialects. The other group of archaisms is obsolete in modern literary language and is still being used in this or that dialect and the Azerbaijani language. Linguists who talk about archaisms classify them differently. A.Gurbanov shows three types of archaisms: phonetic, linguistic and grammatical archaisms. There are 2 types of linguistic archaisms: lexical archaisms, semantic archaisms. The words that are completely separated from the expression of things and events and are completely archaic are called lexical archaisms; for example: to say, to drink, to drink, to eat, to sleep, to sleep (sleep), to Iraq (from the enemy), from morning to morning,), writing (desert), so (word), go (go), sound (strangled), witnesses (witnesses), etc.

These words have been translated into the passive language of the language, and lexical units, which are capable of being active in our modern literary language, have no right. These are words that are forgotten or forgotten. The author distinguishes lexical archaism from semantic archaisms: "The old word of the form is called semantic archaism. So one of the main differences of semantic archaism from lexic archaism is that semantic archaism is still in the language composition. But lexical archaism falls.

H. Hasanov divides archaism into three groups: lexical archaisms, semantic archaisms, lexical-phonetic archaisms. The author of the Lexic archaism characterizes the things and events that these archaisms express, and they wear themselves. The word is all wearable. The characteristic of semantic and lexical-phonetic archaism makes it clear that modern-day Azerbaijani literary language but old-fashioned words are called semantic archaism. It does not matter here, its meaning is old. By losing its old meaning, the old meaning of the new meaning creates the semantic type of archaisms. For example, the word "gown" and "frost" are given, and the coach is obsolete in terms of brave or robbery. Linguistic-phonetic archaisms, which are unchanging, phonetic, are called, for example, those who are captive - trapped, with one another, with a wedge - and so on.

S. Jafarov notes that archaisms are divided into two places, mainly lexical and semantic: the previous word in the passive background is called lexical archaism if the name of the thing or event replaces another word. For example, the word "muy," which is used instead of the so-called "blood" or "hanki" instead of the word, is lexical archaism. When the word loses its old meaning and expresses a

new meaning, its old meaning is called semantic archaism; coach - old sense (brave), frost - old sense (gift), old - old sense (food) and so on. From a historical point of view, the dialects of the Azerbaijani language mean, in general, the light of the development path of our language. Contrary to contemporary Azerbaijani literary language, an important part of the ancient Turkish lexicon remained in the composition of the poem.

The richness of the lexical units worked out in the Western Azerbaijan, but in modern Azerbaijani literary language draws attention. An important part of the Azerbaijani language dialect lexicon is archaic. When we say archetypes in the dialect lexicon, we mean words that have been written in Azerbaijan's written monuments and then archaic for our literary language, but contained in the vocabulary of the poem. It is known that this or that term called archaism is a prerequisite for writing a specific language in its written sources. The development of a certain word in the written monuments indicates the ancientness of the word, and its use in contemporary zones, historically belonging to the Azerbaijani language. Sometimes, the language of the written monuments is clearly a purely literary language, and the period of the monument's creation is almost forgotten. However, written monuments are not indifferent to the times in which the monuments connected with the life and the life of the people were created, and contained some of its elements. If the words that are archaic for our modern literary language, but kept in the poetry, are used in the writings of different times, there is no doubt that those lexical units were also used for the era of the monument.

One of the first written monuments in the Azerbaijani language - "Kitabi Dada

Gorgud" is one of the archaic lexical units of the literary language in Western Azerbaijan. This source of the V-VII centuries consists of living, sunflower, honey, pheasants, hawthorns, syrups, oils, badgers, hawks, hawks, slopes, rags, tramples, conifers, horses, oranges, b. The words are not written in modern Azerbaijani literary language, are archaic.

The composition and grammar structure of the Dede Gorgud book reflects the national language itself. Almost the entire "Bookof Dada Gorgud" dictionary has been developed in later generations of our literary language, all ages. Naturally, this dictionary has gradually eroded. Because rebellion is a daily, permanent process, as well as word creation. Almost all of the archaic words of the Kithab today are being processed in Nasimi, Kishvari, Khatai, Fuzuli and dialects.

As you can see from the examples we have mentioned, the epic "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud" is based on contemporary Azerbaijani literary language, but the words employed in the Western Azerbaijan language cover different areas.

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Part of the articulation in the Dada-Qorqud language is semantic archaic. Some part of the lexicon of the epic remains with the same phonetics-morphology in the later phases of the language, but the other word means: to sing "to call", to "rumble", to "scream", to "halal" "tear", "laugh", "butterfly", "grunge", "to cling", "to cling", "fold", "time", father

"father" to "go on", "to eat", "to eat", "to eat", "to eat", to " male "man", son / son "son" (girl and boy), old woman, finish "grow up" and so on. This lexical-semantic evolution is conditioned by the participation of various Turkish tribes in the formation of the Azerbaijani language. It is no coincidence that some of these words in modern Turkish are used in the same Turkic language as the Korkutian Semantics, in the present Turkish Turkish father, father, wife, wife, husband, man, man.

It is true that there is more evidence that these verbs are used in ancient dialects and dialects and that they are not observed in modern Azerbaijani literary

language. However, it is impossible to regard these facts as archaic for the modern Azerbaijani literary language. This group of verbs is beyond the criterion for archaic editions for modern Azerbaijani literary language. In other words, these insects are found in neither Kitabi Dada Gorgud nor in our literary language in earlier times. Of course, this does not mean that this group of verbs has not been used in Azerbaijani in the past. Ancient history of the verbs included in this division is also confirmed by the presence of ancient Turkic written monuments and vocabularies in Azerbaijani, especially in its dialects and poems. One of the key words of Azerbaijani language is the process of word formation in morphology. Morphological way of speaking is the main means of expression. As one of the intertwined languages, the Turkish language is a very common language. The clerk is a morpheme that has no meaningful but grammatical meaning. Some of the pamphlets in modern Azerbaijani literary language are used in various phonetic variants and dialects, including Western Azerbaijan. Western Azerbaijan can be divided into two groups according to their functionality:

Productive frameworks

Inefficient compilers. Inside the inefficient frames, we can picture these frames as either partial or absolutely useless. Such transmitters are archived translators.

As well as in the dialects and poems of the Azerbaijani language, Westernized Azerbaijani poems are found in archetypes. These articulated images can be divided into two groups in terms of creating a new word and linking words:

Lexical (syntactic) interpreters in Western Azerbaijan.

Archaic grammatical formulas in Western Azerbaijan.

The lexical shadows in western Azerbaijan are mainly composed of names and verbs. In this regard, it would be desirable to name lexical frames names and figures that make sense.

Archetypal lexicographs in Western Azerbaijan

Archetypal lexical corpuscles in Western Azerbaijan.

Conclusion: It is impossible to imagine the history of the language separately from the history of the people. The period is overtaken by social life over time, and the word that expresses it is also worn out. Old customs and traditions, rules of living, lifestyle, farming and other fields of law are worn out and new patterns are replaced. Those areas are considered old and, of course, the words that express them are worn out and archaic. Such words appear in dialects and poems. Outdated words remain in the Azerbaijani dialects and poems as well as in Western Azerbaijan. While studying archaic words and pictures in Western Azerbaijan, we could draw the following conclusions:

Western Azerbaijan is an integral part of Azerbaijani dialects and dialects.

The archaic words in the Western Azerbaijan epitaph are also reflected in other dialects and dialects of Azerbaijani; such as aba (Karvansray, Chanbarak, Gadabay, Guba, Ordubad, Zangilan and others), gut (Derelayaz, Baku, Neftchala etc.) (in Çanbarak, Karvansaray, Sheki, Jabrail and etc.) .

Archaisms in Western Azerbaijan are also observed in historical sources; for example: Ash (I Nasimi, Shatai Khatai, Kitabi-Dede Gorgud etc.), al (I. Nasimi, Kitabi-Dede Gorgud etc.) and others.

Archaic pictures, like archaic words in Western Azerbaijan poems; e.g.- dam, -yam, -agu, -aga, -a, -a, -yu, -yu, yu, -yu and so on.

Archeological psalms in western Azerbaijan are found in classics, historical literary monuments; (in Zangibasar, Meghri, Derbent, Gakh, Tabriz and others), and in other words, such as: -i, -i, -u, -u (in Chanbarak, Karvansaray, Tabriz).

Archaeological pictures found in Western Azerbaijan are also found in other dialects and dialects of Azerbaijan; such as: -t ("Divani dictionary-it-turkish"), with (M. Sabir, S. Shirvani, etc.) and others.

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